FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 JULY 1985

Lebanon

Two local residents were killed and two IDF soldiers were wounded by a car-bomb explosion in the southern border strip early 31 July, Jerusalem radio reported. Beirut radio said the "heroic" operation was carried out by a suicide driver belonging to the national resistance. Meanwhile, violent clashes erupted across the Muslim-Christian combat lines in Beirut during the night of 30 July, according to Beirut radio. As for the reported arrival of Soviet-made tanks in West Beirut, the Amal movement's military office stated that they have been entrusted to the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade to promote the plan to gather heavy weapons, the radio noted. Sources cited by the Voice of Lebanon and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon indicated that Amal received almost 50 Syrian T-54's on 30 July.

In a political development, former President Sulayman Franjiyah announced that he will meet shortly with Lebanese forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah, Beirut radio reported, noting that Franjiyah had just returned from talks in Damascus with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Amal leader Nabih Birri, and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt.

Arab Summit

Saudi Arabia will attend the emergency Arab summit conference in Casablanca, according to the Kingdom's information minister cited by Riyadh radio. Meanwhile, a PDRY Foreign Ministry statement carried by Aden radio criticized the "hasty" Moroccan call for a summit in the absence of Arab unanimity and of agreement on an agenda, stressing that there is "no use" in holding such a summit, which could lead to further divisions in Arab ranks.

Israel

A curfew was imposed on Nablus following the murder of an 'Afula resident there, IDF radio reported.

In another development, prime Minister Shim'on Peres said calls for attacks on PLO headquarters are unnecessary and Israel will deal with attackers from Jordanian territory as called for, according to IDF radio. Peres' remarks followed Industry and Commerce Minister Ari'el Sharon's remarks cited in *THE JERUSALEM POST* that terrorist headquarters now being set up in Jordan should not be immune to Israeli attack.

Meanwhile, Defense Ministry officials denied that Israel has already agreed to join the Strategic Defense Initiative research program, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that the issue is still under consideration.

Iran

A bomb exploded in a public telephone booth opposite a bank in Tehran, killing three and injuring five, Tehran radio announced.

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Anti-Rebel Operations in 6 Provinces Detailed

LD302205 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The country's security forces carried out successful operations in (Waliyan Valley), Dowshi district, Baghlan Province, killing four counterrevolutionaries, including Molla Matin, a leader of the Mowlawi Khalis band.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that successful operations carried out recently in Takhar Province, resulted in three counterrevolutionaries being killed, a number wounded, and 10 rocket launchers, 1 machinegun and a quantity of assorted weapons being seized by the security forces.

Successful operations carried out in the environs of Faryab Province, resulted in a number of counterrevolutionaries being killed and a quantity of assorted weapons seized.

According to another report, a number of counterrevolutionaries were killed during successful operations carried out recently in Paktia Province. The security forces seized a quantity of weapons and ammunition.

During successful operations carried out recently in Helmand Province, a number of counterrevolutionaries were captured, together with 2 rocket launchers and 12 assorted weapons.

Another report adds that a number of counterrevolutionaries were killed in the course of successful operations in the environs of Oruzgan Province: A quantity of assorted weapons, 9,000 rounds of ammunition, and 65 assorted mines were seized. The report further adds that during these operations, two mortars, one rocket launcher, one recoilless rifle, five DShK's and two ammunition depots of the enemy were destroyed.

More Rebel Casualties

LD310650 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul, July 30, BAKHTAR — Fifty counter-revolutionaries were killed and sixty others were arrested by the armed forces of the DRA in the Provinces of Nangarhar, East [as received], Kapisa, north of the country.

A large number of arms and ammunitions including heavy and light arms, anti-personnel and anti-tank mines and thousands of bullets were confiscated from the bandits.

BAKHTAR Reports Death Toll in Quetta Now 155

LD291303 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul, July 28, BAKHTAR — The tense situation in Quetta centre of Baluchistan Province is continuing and as a result of the conflicts taken [as received] place in that city between the police and demonstrators, 155 demonstrators have been killed and 270 injured reports reaching here say.

As a result of the policy of the military regime of Pakistan, the city of Quetta is witnessing large scale conflicts between the people of the city and the police of Islamabad. According to the latest reports, vast armed demonstrations have taken place in various points of Quetta where the situation is worsening. As a result of the recent conflicts between the police and Hazara nationality, all shops, and markets are closed in the city.

According to the news reaching here, a 24-hour strict curfew has been imposed on Qaidabad, Amirabad, Pashtunabad and other regions of the city. Meanwhile, the police of the regime, being frustrated to cope with the situation, have been replaced by the miliary forces for controling the city. The houses are searched and their inhabitants are put behind bars.

In view of the present events, the people of Pakistan beleive that the efforts of the regime taking place under the guise of "Islamisation" of Pakistan, are only deceit, while in effect the military regime is taking inhuman and anti-Islamic actions.

The reports add that the demonstrators have submitted their 14-item demands to Pakistan Government. However, the regime has decisively turned down their demands.

Congress-I MP Shot Dead; 2 More Killed

BK310802 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The Congress-I MP [member of Parliament] Mr Lalith Makhan, his wife, and another person have been shot dead by two unidentified assailants. They were fired at by the assailants at their residence in Kirthi Nagar in Delhi this morning. Immediately they were rushed to the Ram Manohar Lohia hospital where Mr Makhan was declared dead. His wife, Mrs Gitanjali Makhan, and the other person succumbed to injuries later in the hospital. The car driver of Mr Makhan was also injured in the incident is now reported to be out of danger.

The Delhi police commissioner, Mr Ved Marwah, has announced a reward of 1 Lakh rupees for providing clues about the assailants. The assailants, two clean shaven youths came on a two wheeler and escaped after committing the crime. The incident occurred when Mr Makhan was about to leave for Parliament and his wife came out to see him off.

The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, several cabinet ministers, the lieutenant governor, and the chief executive councillor of Delhi and a large number of MP's visited the hospital. Both Houses of Parliament were adjourned for the day today as a mark of respect to Mr Lalit Makhan. When the Lok Sabha assembled this morning, the home minister, Mr Chavan, informed the house about the attack on Mr Makhan. The speaker, Mr Balram Jakhar said the house condemns the dastardly attack. The Rajya Sabha adjourned after the chairman, Mr Venkatraman, informed the house of the incident.

Mr Lalith Makhan, 34, was a champion of the working class and was a leader of various trade unions. He was the son in law of the Andhra Pradesh governor, Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma. He was elected to the Lok Sabha from the South Delhi constituency.

Mr Makhan who had taken a degree in law headed many movements of workers in Delhi and was a leader of the Transport Corporation workers.

Gandhi Pays Tribute

BK310907 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The Congress-I MP, Mr Lalith Makhan, his wife and another person have been shot dead by two unidentified assailants. In a moving tribute to Mr Makhan in the Lok Sabha, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, described him as a young, promising and dynamic colleague. He spoke fearlessly for the rights of the workers.

In his short career, Mr Makhan made his mark in politics and in labor movements. Mr Gandhi recalled that in the last few days, Mr Makhan had spoken out openly on workers' right. He was the type of MP we are trying to encourage.

Condemning the cult of violence, the prime minister sought the cooperation from all those in politics and outside in eliminating it.

Killers Probably Not Sikhs

HK310702 Hong Kong AFP in English 0639 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Excerpts] New Delhi, July 31 (AFP) — A member of parliament belonging to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party was shot dead here today by two gunmen who sprayed bullets on him and his wife, police said.

Police were unable to confirm the indentity of the assailants, but the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said they were clean shaven. This would appear to indicate they were not Sikh militants campaigning for creation of a separate state in Punjab in the north.

Victim Accused of Anti-Sikh Involvement

HK310850 Hong Kong AFP in English 0741 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Excerpts] New Delhi, July 31 (AFP) — A member of parliament and his wife were shot dead at their home here today, the Indian Parliament was told. The speaker told the house that Lalith Maken (eds. correct), a member of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, and his wife Gitanjali were shot dead by two unidentified gunmen.

Two human rights organisations had accused Mr Maken of being involved in anti-Sikh riots in November, following the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Almost 3,000 people, mostly Sikhs, were killed in the rioting.

Gandhi Calls To Eliminate Extremism From Punjab

BK301611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister has called upon nationalist forces to combat and eliminate extremism and terrorism in Punjab. Addressing a large group of Sikhs from different parts of Punjab who called on him in New Delhi today, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said the nationalist forces have a special responsiblity to ensure that terrorism and extremism do not raise their ugly heads again.

Referring to elections, he said no decision has yet been taken, but the government's effort is that president's rule should not be extended beyond the 6 October when it is due to expire. But before that, an atmosphere conducive to holding the elections will have to be created throughout the state. The settlement reached with the Akali Dal should be properly projected in every village and town of Punjab and its benefit explained to the people. The state was fed up with extremism and terrorism and the people was always keen on its development. The prime minister said it is on development and progress that the entire attention must now be focused.

Gujarat Students End Agitation, Sign Agreement

BK301601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] In Gujarat, the student leaders of the anti-reservation agitation have agreed to give up all their programs of agitation.

This followed an agreement reached with the state government at Gandhinagar today. The students leaders have also decided to extend full cooperation in the functioning of educational institutions and conducting examinations. Mr Daulat Bhai Parmar, minister of roads and buildings, who participated in the talks, gave details of the agreement to newsmen.

Under the 3-point program the judicial commission which is to be appointed as per the earlier agreement to review 10 percent reservation for socially and educationally backward classes on its expiry in 1988 will be requested to consider the economic criteria while submitting its report. The government will make intensive efforts to set up one medical and one engineering college in Gujarat in the next academic year. The government will also consider the setting up of an administrative machinery to supervise the overall recruitment of candidates in the Class II and III posts in the public sector undertakings in the state.

In today's talks, the government's side was led by the health minister, Mr Vallabh Bhai Patel, who is also the chairman of the cabinet subcommittee appointed for negotiations. The student side was represented by a 4-member delegation including among others Mr Bhaskar Bhutt.

The third round of talks between the striking state government and panchayat [village councils] employees and the subcommittee of the state cabinet was also held today. Both sides have decided to meet again on Thursday for further talks.

Curfew, Restrictions Lifted

BK310342 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] With the improvement in the situation, day curfew has been lifted from all areas of Ahmedabad. The ban on pillion riding on two wheelers has also been lifted. The situation throughout Gujarat continues to remain peaceful. No untoward incident has been reported from any part of the state during the last 24 hours.

As already reported, the student leaders of the antireservation agitation yesterday agreed to give up all their programs of agitation following an agreement reached with the state government at Gandhinagar. They have also decided to extend full cooperation in the working of educational institutions and conducting of examinations.

Further Reportage on Reaction to Punjab Accord

Sikh Religious Leaders Hail Pact

BK301608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpt] A meeting of district jethedars [religious group leaders] of the Shiromani Akali Dal held in Amritsar today thanked the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and Sant Harchand Singh Longowal for reaching an agreement on the Punjab problem. The meeting, presided over by Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, was attended by 29 out of 30 jathedars. Five resolutions were passed at the meeting. Resolutions appealed to Mr Joginder Singh to beware of divisive elements and thank the people for helping in securing the rights of Punjabis. The meeting also demanded earliest relief to the flood-hit people in the state.

The general secretary of the party, Mr Balwant Singh Ahluwalia, told newsmen after the meeting that from the 21st of August to the 7th of September, the party will hold district-wise conferences in the state to make the people aware of the agreement, and on the 7th of September a conference would be held in Delhi. Earlier, there was a clash between supporters of the Akali Dal-Longowal and the group led by Mr Joginder Singh.

Arrests at Golden Temple

BK310328 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] In Punjab, police arrested 63 persons in Amritsar yesterday for indulging in violence near the venue of the Akali Dal meeting in Teja Singh Samundari hall [in the Golden Temple complex]. This was stated by an official spokesman in Chandigarh this morning. He said 2 persons received serious injuries while another 10 received minor injuries in the clashes.

Further Details

BK310953 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0833 GM T31 Jul 85

[Text] Press reports have appeared regarding a reported clash at the Golden Temple on July 30. The facts are as follows: At 2:30 pm local time Sant Harcharan Singh Longowal had called a meeting of the Akali Dal. His supporters had arranged a large welcome. Supporters of Joginder Singh and also of the All India Sikh Students Federation [AISSF] were also around. After a traditional welcome Akali Dal supporters took Sant Longowal to the Teja Singh Samundari hall. There were some shouts by the supporters of Joginder Singh and the AISSF.

In view of some anti-Longowal slogans, supporters of Akali Dal closed the door of the Teja Singh Samundari hall. Members of the AISSF tried to break open the door. This led to clashes between the two groups when three persons were injured; two as a result of swords and one with lathi [baton] injuries. The police entered the vicinity of the area. They did not go into the Golden Temple.

According to agency reports the Akali Dal has decided to observe "Shukrana Diwas" (thanks giving day) on 16 August.

Haryana Security Tightened

BK310316 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] In Haryana, security arrangements have been tightened in view of the opposition bundh [strike] call today. An official spokesman told our Chandigarh correspondent this morning that the district authorities throughout the state have been instructed to take all steps necessary to maintain law and order.

Meanwhile, the state chief minister, Mr Bhajan Lal, has appealed to people not to be misled by the opposition propaganda on the Center-Akali Dal accord on Punjab. He said the accord fully safeguards the interests of the state and the people should not have any doubt on it.

Delhi Details Talks With Pakistan Secretary

BK301359 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] In New Delhi, foreign secretaries of India and Pakistan, Mr Romesh Bhandari and Mr Niaz Naik, had a detailed review of bilateral relations and regional developments. They were alone for half an hour. Later, they joined their delegations which met in two sessions.

An official spokesman told newsmen that the international issues discussed included the recent developments relating to Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and the coming nonaligned foreign ministers meeting scheduled to be held in Luanda and the December meeting of the SARC [South Asian Regional Cooperation]. Mr Bhandari also briefed the Pakistan foreign secretary on the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi's, recent visit abroad. Asked whether Pakistan's nuclear program came up at the talks, the spokesman said it was covered peripherally. The two foreign secretaries will continue their discussions tomorrow.

Delhi: Sri Lanka Wants Atomic Energy Collaboration

BK310520 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Sri Lanka wants meaningful collaboration with India in the field of atomic energy and atomic science. This was stated by the leader of the 6-member delegation of scientists from Sri Lanka, Mr (Cyril Ponnamperuma) in Bombay yesterday. He is scientific adviser to President Jayewardene. He said that the memorandum of understanding between India and Sri Lanka had identified several areas of collaboration, including nuclear medicine and application of radiation in the preservation of food and medical [words indistinct] of goods.

Ecuador Denies Report on Recognizing Khalistan

BK291620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Ecuador has dismissed reports appearing in Indian newspapers that it has decided to recognize the so-called Khalistan government-in-exile. The second secretary in the Ecuadorian Embassy in London, Mr Rafael Parda, said three Ecuadorians who were reportedly holding talks with Sikh extremists in Britain are an unofficial and absolutely private delegation. The charge d'affaires of Ecuador in New Delhi, Mr Adolf Alvares, was today summoned to the External Affairs Ministry and asked for clarification for his government's position regarding the London report.

Replying to questions by newsmen, an official spokesman said in New Delhi that the government is verifying the facts about the report. He said there is obviously no basis for any country to take such a step which amounts to questioning the unity and territorial integrity of India.

Further Details

BK310430 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The British government is reported to have conveyed to Ecuador its disapproval of the visit of an Ecuadoran delegation to London to meet some Sikh extremists. According to PTI, the ambassador of Ecuador to Britain, Mr Gandara, was summoned to the British Foreign Office and the government's concern was conveyed to him. The ambassador is believed to have told the British Government that the delegation led by the chairman of the ruling National Revolutionary Party in Ecuador, Dr Carlos Arosemena, was on a private visit.

Commerce Minister Views Expanding Ties With EEC

GF301424 Karachi DAWN in English 25 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Brussels, July 24 — Pakistan has asked the European Economic Community to improve access to its markets for Pakistani textiles, canvas shoes and basmati rice, the Pakistani minister for commerce, Mr Salim Saifullah, told *DAWN* here on Wednesday.

"We hope for more balanced trade with both the EEC and Belgium", said the Minister, following the signing of a new EEC-Pakistan trade and aid agreement in Brussels on Tuesday. Pakistan currently imported some one billion dollars worth of goods from the 10 EEC States. Pakistani exports to the Community, however, totalled only half that amount, said Mr Saifullah. "The EEC seems quite keen to rectify this imbalance", he stressed.

EEC officials were also urged to increase their current annual aid programme for Pakistan. "There is room for improvement in the EEC's aid package for Pakistan," said the minister. He also called on the Community to continue its direct and indirect aid efforts on behalf of Afghan refugees living in Pakistan.

The new EEC-Pakistan agreement would provide a legal framework for improving EEC-Pakistan ties, predicted the minister. "We now have provisions for the transfer of technology, industrial joint ventures and increased European investment in Pakistan", he stressed.

Afghan Mujahidin Attack Kabul Airport, Barracks

BK301539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin attacked the Kabul airport and a nearby Soviet military base on last Saturday, killing more than 10 Soviet-Karmal soldiers and severely damaging two transport planes. A Western diplomatic source in Kabul said this was the heaviest attack on this airport in over a year. The Soviet forces retaliated by firing artillery shells. According to a report, the mujahidin also attacked a Soviet military barracks complex near the airport.

These are also reports of continued fighting in the upper mountainous regions of Panjsher Valley. The fighting is mostly taking place on a major highway linking Kabul with the Soviet border. About 10,000 Soviet-Karmal soldiers are present in this strategic area.

DAWN Editorial on Need for Political Parties

GF301429 Karachi DAWN in English 22 Jul 85 p 7

[Editorial: "Reviving Political Parties"]

[Text] While the report of the 29-member committee of the National Assembly, constituted to define the role of the political parties, has not been made public, enough has appeared in the press to give a broad idea of the lines on which it has been drafted. The report seems largely to be a reworking of the position as it existed in the latter half of 1979 when amendments to the Political Parties Act, 1962, made it obligatory for the political parties to seek registration with the Election Commission. This they were required to do if they wished to take part in the polls that had been scheduled for November 1979 but which later were cancelled. That condition has been revived afresh, which means that political parties will be counted among the living only if they succeed in satisfying the Election Commission. Otherwise, they will not be permitted to take part in political activity. Nor will their office-bearers be allowed to run for public office. The crucial difference is that registration is likely to be a rather extended affair this time because there is likely to be a gap between the time a party applies for registration and the time it actually gets it. Ostensibly, the political parties will get an opportunity to prepare for registration. Actually, one side-effect will be to push back the date for the revival of political activities and perhaps the lifting of Martial Law.

But the mere fact that a report on these lines has been drafted is acknowledgment of the fact that it is no more possible to run a political system without political parties than it is to fight a conventional war without standing armies. This should, hopefully, put an end to the debate about whether there is room in Islam for political parties or not. It seems that the idea is one of a gradual and somewhat selective revival of political parties. (Selective in the sense that the registration requirement will almost inevitably be read by some political parties as a device to keep them out of the political arena). If this perception prevails, the committee's report is not likely to command a national consensus which it must if the aim is to expedite the return to democracy.

Arming the Government with the power to proscribe any political party on grounds which, it must be admitted, are open to a fairly flexible interpretation, is also likely to be viewed as a restrictive measure. It would be far better if in this context a reference to the Supreme Court were to be made prior to the banning of a political party, as the procedure is at present in the Political Parties Act, rather than after it.

In any event, executive measures designed to regulate the conduct of political parties are difficult to justify in the light of accepted democratic norms. The people are the best judge of the national interest. It should be left to them to decide as to which political forces are worthy of their trust and which are not. We know from our own history that artificial solutions imposed from above have a notoriously short life.

What the National Assembly finally decides in this respect will have a crucial bearing on the direction of political events in the country. As everyone from the president downwards acknowledges, the foremost need of the hour is to lift Martial Law and bring about the restoration of democracy. This aim can only be achieved if the National Assembly is guided in its actions by the desire to liberalise political activity rather than to restrict it.

The surest and easiest way to revive political parties is to revive Article 17 of the 1973 Constitution which guarantees freedom of association. The National Assembly must, therefore, subject the

report of the 29-member committee to careful scrutiny and if it finds that its provisions come into conflict with the spirit of the 1973 Constitution, there should be no hesitation in amending it.

HAIDAR Comments on Indian-Sikh Accord

GF301532 Rawalpindi HAIDAR in Urdu 26 Jul 85 p 3

[Editorial: "The Indian Government and Its Accord With Sikhs"]

[Excerpts] At last the Indian Government and the moderate Sikhs have ended their 3-year confrontation, and the talks between Sikh leader Longowal and Rajiv Gandhi have proved fruitful.

Although the extremist Sikhs have refused to accept the accord, they are not many in number. The moderate Sikh leader Harchand Singh Longowal has a large following. The unrest among Sikhs was mostly religious, as they were deprived in many respects. They had began to consider themselves a minority in a predominantly Hindu society. When this sense of political deprivation infected the extremists they transformed a wave into a storm. The Indian Government did not attempt to stem this storm by political strategems, nor did it take any steps to meet their demands through compromise; instead it began using force to quell the strong currents of religious feeling.

Today when an accord has been signed with the Sikhs by the Indian Government, the Indian people should ponder the baselessness of their constant accusations against Pakistan, which have created obstacles in the path of friendly relations between the two countries. The results of using force to solve problems have been witnessed by the world. India was deprived of its prime minister, Mrs Gandhi. Although political problems cannot be resolve by force, they seem to cause violence. Today it is for the Indian intelligentsia to ponder the fact that if the feeling of being deprived or discriminated against among the Sikhs had been tackled by compromise or tact and their demands were met, then India could have been saved the torment and ferment it was subjected to during the past 3 years.

JASARAT: India, Pakistan Should Note PRC Policy

GF301606 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 26 Jul 85 p 3

[Editorial: "An Example Worth Following"]

[Text] After lengthy negotiations between the United States and the People's Republic of China, an important nuclear cooperation agreement has been signed between the two. This agreement, in view of its importance, will have far-reaching effects. In spite of the basic differences between these two superpowers, one result of the visit of President Li Xiannian to the United States is that China is now introducing important changes in its foreign policy. This is the first visit by a Chinese head of state to the United States. The atomic energy agreement signed during this visit is a sign of a gradual improvement in relations between the two countries. Under the terms of this agreement, the United States will supply nuclear technology to China, and on the basis of this aid China intends to set up 10 atomic reactors in China before the end of this century. China has assured the United States that it will not transfer to Pakistan or any other country the nuclear technology obtained from the United States. Nevertheless, it has given no written acknowledgement of this.

In addition to other disputes and ideological differences between China and the United States, the biggest hitch in the nuclear cooperation between the two was the U.S. fear that this nuclear technology might find its way to Pakistan or the Soviet Union. Foreign mass media have been harping on reports that China has been helping Pakistan in the nuclear technology field. These greatly embellished rumors were mostly spread by India. It is quite possible that it may raise its propaganda attack against Pakistan after the signing of the China-U.S. nuclear pact, even though both Pakistan and China have repeatedly contradicted these rumors.

The other fear of the United States was that its nuclear technology may now reach the Soviet Union via China. This fear gained strength in view of the recent thaw in relations between China and the Soviet Union. Relations between China and the Soviet Union have been strained for the last 15 years, but in spite of a concentration of Soviet forces on Chinese borders, Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, and Soviet support for Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, the Chinese deputy prime minister and specialist in economics, Mr Yao Yilin, visited Moscow early this month. He signed a 5-year trade pact with Soviet Union. The amount involved is $14 billion. This is a sign that old hostilities between the two countries are gradually vanishing. Under the terms of this pact the Soviet Union will construct 7 new major factories in China and will repair 17 such factories which it constructed in China in 1960. In spite of this pact Chinese President Li Xiannian, who is now in New York, said the other day that the Soviet Union is avoiding talk on topics which are preventing better relations between the two countries.

Chinese efforts to improve its relations with both superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States — especially in the field of commerce and technical cooperation, show that the Chinese leadership, in order to resolve its economic and commercial problems, is ready to cooperate with countries with different ideologies. This also indicates that in spite of strong differences, countries can cooperate with each other in several matters. Such cooperation is likely to remove the differences sooner or later and bring an understanding between the two.

This example by China should also be followed by India and Pakistan. India in particular should realize that the Soviet Union, which has deployed its forces on the Chinese border and strongly opposes China in its foreign policies, has become ready to cooperate with China. But India, on the other hand, tries to browbeat Pakistan over every matter, when both can cooperate with each other in industrial and commercial sectors. However, India cannot stop accusing Pakistan.

When East and West can cooperate with each other, then why should not India and Pakistan follow their example? Moreover, as neighbors, Pakistan and India have many similar goals.

MASHRIQ: U.S. Should Provide Nuclear Technology

GF301552 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 27 Jul 85 p 3

[Editorial: "A Generous Attitude Should Be Adopted With Pakistan as Well"]

[Text] At last a nuclear accord has been signed between the United States and the PRC, which will forge closer ties between the two nations. Mr Li Xiannian is the first PRC president to visit the United States. This historic visit has culminated in the signing of an accord.

Although President Reagan had assured the PRC of nuclear reactors when he visited Beijing 14 months ago, an agreement was not signed. The delay was due to the anxiety of some members of Congress about some sources' secret information that Pakistan was making a nuclear bomb with the PRC's assistance. Pakistan and the PRC vehemently denied this fallacious allegation, but despite this, the negative propaganda delayed the settling of dust over this issue. Now after 14 months, the U.S. Administration is convinced that there was no past collaboration between Pakistan and the PRC in the nuclear field, and nor will it transfer any of its technology to Pakistan or any other country in the future. In order to meet the needs of its rapid progress, the PRC requires at least 10 nuclear power plants by the end of this century, the cost of which would be about $20 billion. If the United States had not signed this agreement with the PRC, then the PRC would have approached the European countries.

In any case, the United States has acknowledged that the PRC is going to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and that it requires 10 plants. The same problem faces Pakistan. In order to control its energy crisis, it need nuclear energy plants; but not only is the United States reluctant to provide the same to Pakistan, it is also exerting pressure on other countries manufacturing nuclear equipment not to give Pakistan the reactors it needs. This is the most unjust form of discrimination against Pakistan.

Now when the United States has signed a nuclear accord with the PRC, showing complete confidence in its program, and when it is supplying military and economic aid to Pakistan with the same confidence in its peaceful nuclear program, then it is about time it ended its opposition to the need for equipment for its nuclear power plants. There is no reason for discriminatory treatment against Pakistan. Pakistan has even offered to sign a nonproliferation agreement with India if the latter agrees to do so. If India does not agree, the United States should put pressure on India rather than on Pakistan.

HAIDAR on Necessity of Anti-Terrorism Plan

GF301614 Rawalpindi HAIDAR in Urdu 21 Jul 85 p 3

[Editorial: "A Campaign Against Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, has said that the United States is taking immediate steps to curb terrorism, and that terrorists will be amazed to see how much we know about their activities.

The U.S. Administration's campaign against terrorism is indeed a laudable step. No democratic individual or country could support violence or terrorism. It is the duty of the international community to raise its voice against terrorism and to foil such activities. It is heartening to note that along with the United States, Great Britain is also expressing its contempt for such acts which forced Mrs Thatcher to announce that Great Britain would take all possible steps against such terrorism and that all countries must cooperate in wiping out this scourge.

A commendable campaign has been initiated against terrorism, but what usually happens is that the countries which are the most vociferous in their denunciation of terrorism and violence resort to the same means in their own interests and even support these acts if it suits them. When their interests are threatened they condemn it as a despicable act. If we examine the various terrorist incidents in the past and how many of those responsible were given sanctuary in Great Britain, then the regrettable reality will surface that Great Britain has provided asylum for numerous terrorists.

The question is not with only Great Britain or the United States. All the countries of the world must fight against terrorism, as Mr Shultz has said, so that the menace of hijacking and violence is removed from the world. The United Nations must set up a department for the eradication of terrorism on an international scale. All members of such an organization should be warned that those who support terrorists will be liable to punitive action. Unless we can create a platform for a concerted struggle against violence and terrorism, individual efforts in this regard will be in vain.

Tehran Bomb Kills Three, Injures Five

LD301654 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, simultaneous with the recent victories gained by the combatants of Islam along all fronts, agents of global arrogance exploded a bomb in Khordad Avenue in Tehran. On the basis of a report of the Islamic Revolution Committee, this bomb, which contained 20 pounds of explosives, went off at 1517 this evening in a public telephone box opposite the Bank Melli, Bazaar Branch. The explosion resulted in the martyrdom of three and the wounding of five of our compatriots.

Khomeyni Receives Velayati, Chief Justice, Others

LD301239 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] At Hoseyniyeh Jamaran this morning, the blessed birth anniversary of His Holiness Imam Rida — peace be upon him — eighth leader of the world's Shi'ites, Imam Khomeyni, great leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received Chief Justice Musavi-Ardabili, State Prosecutor General Musavi-Kho'iniha, members of the Supreme Judicial Council, Foreign Minister Velayati and Iran's ambassadors to Europe and the Americas, under-secretaries of ministries, the chief of the judicial police organization, judicial police deputies, directors general and provincial heads of the judicial police, judicial police personnel, the head of the college of law, heads of administrative services, and a group of students from the college of law.

Chief Justice Musavi-Ardabili congratulated the imam on this auspicious day and introduced those present at the meeting. He also described the work and tasks of the judicial police.

Delivers Speech on Judiciary, Elections

LD301456 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1102 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni at meeting with officials on occasion of birth anniversary of Imam Rida — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I congratulate all the world's Muslims, all the world's oppressed, in particular the Shi'ite Muslims, and most particularly you gentlemen who have come here on this blessed occasion. I hope that through the blessings of the immaculate shrine of his holiness Imam Rida, peace be upon him, the Most Exalted Almighty God will grant us the opportunity to behave according to the exalted teachings of Islam and with those that God's chosen imams undertook to fulfill.

I hope that God will grant all nations, and the Iranian nation in particular, the opportunity to act properly in accordance with Islam's injunctions, to rely upon the favors of the Most Exalted God, to continue the path they have undertaken, and to succeed in that, God willing.

What I should humbly state at this esteemed gathering concerns the judiciary and those who are serving abroad, a number of whom are here today. The one point that I would like to raise about the judiciary is that the judiciary personnel should be strengthened. One aspect of this concerns the seminaries throughout the country, the Qom seminary in particular. Justice is an important issue dealing with all aspects of the country's standing and of Muslims in general. Islam has stressed the issue of justice perhaps far more than anything else.

Thus, everyone who is able to dispense justice and or is waiting at the seminaries is under this obligation. There are many who should bear in mind that this is an obligation until there are enough religious judges. There are certain obligations that apply to everyone until there are enough judges.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon all the seminaries to do their best in this matter; those who are competence should come forward to engage in the business of dispensing justice. This is service to Islam, service to the country, and an obligation that the Most Exalted Almighty God has given to everyone. I hope this will be done. I hope the students getting themselves ready to undertake this service will bear in mind both the matter of adjudication and the moral purification aspects of the matter. The important point is that both these aspects — knowledge and action — go hand in hand. Knowledge without action will not be beneficial; on the contrary, it will be harmful. Perhaps many of the problems facing mankind stem from knowledge. All the destructions that the world is now experiencing stem from the sort of knowledge that has been divorced from moral purity. They have the knowledge, but they lack moral purity.

If you want to serve Islam and your country, if you want to preserve your country's independence and not be dependent on anyone, you should strengthen both the aspect of knowledge and moral purification as well as your deeds. I hope this will be so and you will be successful in fulfilling this obligation properly. [Shouts of "God willing"]

What I would like to say to the judiciary is that the issue of justice is an extremely important issue. If there is any failure or negligence in this matter it will be harmful. If there is any negligence the culprit will be answerable to the Most Exalted Almighty God. Should there be any excesses the culprit is likewise answerable.

The just balance is based on Islam's injunctions. When implementing punishments they should be neither harsher nor more lenient than the Most Exalted God has ordained. Even the person who has been condemned to die and who is being led to his place of execution — no one is entitled to say anything to him, even if it is something proper. This is implementing God's command. If that person is given a slap in the face he is entitled to retaliate on the spot. In fact, others should help him exact his retribution. If that person is insulted the culprit deserves chastisement; the judiciary should pass a sentence on him. On the other hand, should anyone be negligent in implementing the appropriate punishment — such as giving 60 lashes to someone who deserves 70 lashes — this will also be deemed negligence with respect to God's command. It should not be regarded as being merciful, for it is something sinful in the eyes of God. Punishments must be carried out to the degree that the Most Exalted Almighty God

has commanded. It is a sin to be merciful to someone who should be receiving a certain measure of punishment. In fact it would be damaging to the person concerned, damaging to the nation.

These measures of punishment not only teach the individuals concerned but also help the nation to reduce acts of corruption. When a measure of punishment is carried out it teaches the person concerned a lesson and this is beneficial for the nation. There is life in retribution. We live only when we implement all the things ordained by God. We can confront the big powers and become invulnerable only when we are committed to Islam, to its commandments.

Judges can do their job only when they ensure they have not failed either in their verdict or in the sentence they have passed. They should indulge either in excesses or in negligence. [Sentence as heard] This matter is therefore important and should be borne in mind; God willing, it will be borne in mind. [Shouts of "God willing"] I hope you will all succeed in doing the job as God has ordained. [Shouts of "God willing"]

The point I would like to mention to those of our brothers here who have come from abroad and all our other brothers who are serving abroad, is that all of you, wherever you might be, should be committed to and dutybound by Islam. You should not be influenced by the environment you live in. When someone enters an embassy abroad he should feel that he has entered an Islamic and humane atmosphere. None of the things which used to exist in embassies in the past should, God forbid, remain there. If there are any signs of the past regime, the Satanic regime, then you should try to purge them; I hope that this has already been one. It is only then that we can face the world and say that we do not walk the path of those who have been shunned by God. Neither do we take the side of the misguided; we do not side with the East nor with the West. We can only walk the straight path and do this when we are all united. We should all work as one, just as Islam has ordered us to. We should all speak with one voice, like one mouth which calls out. We should all unite. We should not be negligent. The further Islam goes, the more strength we should give it and the more active we should become. One must not behave in an indifferent way simply because Islam has been introduced in Iran. Indeed not: This is only the beginning; we must remain involved. We must enrich ourselves in every respect. The best official is the one who fulfills his duty to the best of his ability. If you work in an embassy, you must discharge your duty in the best possible manner. Do not pay any attention to others. However, you must caution them if they commit any offenses, but you must not always keep an eye on them. What you are doing must be in accordance with the norms of Islam and the Islamic Republic. Consequently, a good official, a good human being is the one who discharges his duty properly and fulfills his task well. I do hope that what I said applies to all of you as well as to the Iranian nation.

One of the issues facing us now is the coming presidential election. Regardless of the fact who becomes president — I am not concerned with that issue here — I have one vote and shall cast it in favor of whoever I like; so should you. However, if you want to show the world that we are alive after all these years we should take part in the elections. If, God forbid, the Islamic Republic suffers a blow because of your failure to participate, you should know that each one of us who has committed this wrong is responsible before God. The issue is not just the presidential elections; the issue is Islam, Islamic norms, the reputation of Islam, an issue to which we should all pay attention. We should take part in the elections in greater numbers than in any other year and any other election and I hope that everyone will participate.

You should realize that Islam's light is shining to all the world from Iran, its center. It is everywhere. I do not know whether you have also heard that an Islamic bank is to be established in the United States. But their Islam is different from ours; but I have heard that they intend to establish an Islamic bank. Some governments like Egypt, Sudan, and others are talking about Islam, but you should not think that this has happened suddenly. It is because Islam's light is illuminating the whole world and Islam is heard all over the world. These issues exist in the United States and other places as well and, whether they like it or not, they have been affected by this movement. This Islamic movement has influenced other countries. Muslims in these countries are with us. If it is sometimes said that Iran has been isolated, what do they mean? Do they mean that the United States has no relations with us? But were we to extend a hand at any moment toward the U.S., that is to say, the moment we extend a hand toward the United States, it will reciprocate a hundredfold but we choose not to pay any attention to the United States. The same applies to others as well.

We are not isolated from other nations, everyone knows that nations are all on their guard. Wherever there is an Islamic gathering, where our Shi'ite and Sunni brothers get together, Islam and Islamic laws are discussed. This is a light that, with the blessing of Almighty God, is shining in all corners of the world. What is important is that you should get together and unite. Those who are opposing us know that Islam is not bad. Therefore, they should realize that voting in the presidential elections, regardless of who they vote for and taking partin the gathering of the Muslims strengthens Islam. Those who believe in Islam should come to the arena and should vote. They should not say that since the situation is not to their liking they will keep away. No, even if the situation is not to one's liking, one should remain involved.

The late Modarres, God's blessing upon him, said that he was against the republican system. At that time it was necessary to oppose the setting up of a republic because it would have been manipulated. He said that he was opposed to a republican system but that he would not leave the arena is a republic was set up. If one intends to serve one should serve under any circumstances, whether they system is to one's liking or not, because one would be serving Islam and the Islamic Republic. Those who believe that the Islamic Republic is the right system should take part although they might be against certain people. If they do not participate it means that they do not believe in the Islamic Republic.

I pray to Almighty God to grant success to us all so that we succeed in serving Islam. I pray to God to give strength to our combatants on athe battle fronts and make them more powerful, although they are strong now. May God help us follow the commands of Islam. Peace be upon you all.

Backgrounds of 3 Presidential Candidates Detailed

LD291101 Tehran IRNA in English 1025 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Tehran, July 29 IRNA — The Council of Guardians announced today the names of three persons who were confirmed for the presidential elections. They are: 'Ali Khamene'i, Habibollah Asgar-Owladi, and Mahmud Kashani. Asgar-Owladi is the imam's representative at the imam's relief committee, and Mahmud Kashani is a theologian.

Seyyed Mahmud Kashani, 42, the youngest candidate running for the presidency of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is the son of Ayatollah Abdolqasem Kashani, the religious figure who collaborated in the campaign for the nationalization of Iranian oil in the 1950's. On Monday, the Council of Guardians which supervises the implementation of the constitution, declared Mahmud Kashani eligible for running for the highest seat of the Government. His competitors are President 'Ali Khamene'i and a former minister of Trade, Habibollah Asgar-Owladi.

A law attorny and a former university professor, Dr. Mahmud Kashani recently served as Iran's senior Judge at the Hague Court ruling over financial disputes between the United States and the Islamic Republic. Prior to the appointment, he was a member of the Central Committee of the ruling Islamic Republic Party, a post he was appointed to after the 1979 Islamic Revolution. Fluent in French, Arabic and English, he was written extensively on law and contemporary Iranian history and has contributed articles to newspapers and magazines. Kashani was active in drawing up an Islamic declaration on human rights for the Islamic Conference Organization and has attended meetings of the organization in Kuwait and Pakistan. A high-school graduate from Tehran's Dar ol-Fonun, which is one of the oldest schools in Iran, Kashani is a Tehran University graduate. He is married and has two children.

'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic, who announced his intention to run in the upcoming presidential elections last Friday, is an able political organizer as well as a theoretician.

Beside occupying the highest seat of the government, the 45-year-old Khamene'i leads the pious multitudes in the Friday prayers in Tehran and holds the vital post of the secretary general of the Islamic Republic Party. Immediately after the 1979 Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni appointed Khamene'i to the Revolutionary Council and later as the head of the Revolutionary Guards for a period. Khamene'i's political drive has not been without hardships. He was imprisoned several times in the regime of the former shah and was once exiled to the southeastern Baluchestan va Sistan Province. The president escaped death in 1981, when a bomb in a tape recorder, planted by counterrevolutionary Monafeqin organization, exploded as he lectured a crowd at a mosque. Although Khamene'i was soon well enough to pursue his political activities, but he has since suffered a handicap of his right arm.

Khamene'i is also a man of letters, who has written eight books on religious and political aspects of Islam, including one on the future Islamic systems of government and another on the role of Muslims in India's struggle for independence.

Presidential candidate Habibollah Asgar-Owladi, 52, spent 12 years in prison and in exile before the 1979 Islamic Revolution on charges of membership in the outlawed coalition of Islamic councils. Like the other two candidates he became a member of the Central Committee of the Islamic Republic Party after the revolution and has kept his position thereafter.

Asgar-Owladi was elected to the first parliament of the Islamic Republic and served as the deputy speaker there (?later) he was appointed to the cabinet of Premier Musavi where he served as the minister of commerce from 1981 to 1983. He has a high school diploma and has studied in theological schools. He is married and has six children.

Delegation Attends Hajj Seminar in Beirut

GF300702 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The seminar on hajj and Islamic unity held its fourth session yesterday afternoon in Beirut attended by Islamic ulema and leaders from various parts of the world, including a delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Ayatollah Jannati.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Jazayeri, Ahvaz Friday imam, in a speech praised the tireless efforts of the Muslims of Lebanon against the Zionist enemy occupier. He noted the connections between the struggle of the Lebanese Muslims and the Muslims in the Islamic Republic of Iran to defend Islam and said: Hajj cannot be separated from other Islamic duties since Islam is one entity and all its facets are interconnected. At the end of his remarks, he urged reliance on Islam to solve present differences among Muslims.

Jannati Meets Lebanese Muslims

LD302156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] A number of the ulema from Jabal al-Amil in Lebanon today met with the delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran under the leadership of Ayatolah Jannati. The delegation is visiting Lebanon and holding discussions on the issue of south Lebanon. In this meeting, one of the members of the clergy described the situation in the Muslim villages in the south of Lebanon. Later, praising the incessant struggles of the Muslim forces in the face of the occupying forces, Ayatollah Jannati expressed his hope that this struggle will continue to the end and Lebanon and Palestine will be cleansed from the filthy existence of the aggressors and agents of world arrogance. In this meeting the need for unity among all Islamic sects and the necessity of vigilance concerning the conspiracies of the enemy were also emphasized.

Unity Resolution Issued

LD311043 Tehran IRNA in English 0930 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut, July 31 IRNA — The regional hajj seminar in Lebanon ended Tuesday [30 July] by issuing a resolution on the

necessity of the unity of Muslims and their constant campaign against world oppression.

In its resolution, the seminar regarded hajj rituals as the best chance for voicing hatred towards the apostates and called on Muslims to force an end to the influence of oppressive powers, especially the United States, upon holy shrines in Saudi Arabia. The seminar also strongly condemnd all compromising plans that ensure the continuation of the occupation of Muslims' lands.

The seminar denounced Iraq's imposition of war upon the Islamic Republic, an act which has prevented Iranian forces from actively working towards the liberation of Jerusalem. It also described the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and the Zionist crimes in Lebanon as parts of a master plan to weaken the Muslims and hinder their awareness. In conclusion, the seminar announced Imam Khomeyni's leadership based on Velayat-e Faqih (rule of Islamic jurisprudence) as the best guarantee for the unity of all Muslims. Meanwhile, participants in the seminar sent a message to Imam Khomeyni praising the Muslim nation of Iran and wishing success for them against the enemies of Islam.

The head of the Iranian delegation, Ayatollah Jannati, during the last session of the seminar, explained the situation of the Islamic Republic and its progress on both domestic and international scenes, pointing to the steps taken towards self-sufficiency in manufacturing military equipment.

In another development, the Friday prayers leader here, Shaykh Fadlallah, met and conferred with the Iranian delegation and discussed issues and problems of Muslims in the region. They also talked about the present situation in Lebanon, and the Zionist regime's aggressions against Muslims in that country stressing the continuation of combat against the aggressors.

Karrubi Addresses First Group of Hajj Pilgrims

GF300900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The first group of pilgrims to the house of God left yesterday afternoon for Jeddah after special ceremonies attended by Messers Khatami, minister of Islamic guidance; Karrubi, the hajj supervisor; Musavi-Kho'iniha, chief state prosecutor; Emam-e-Jamarani, the imam's representative to hajj, endowment and charity organization; and hundreds of pilgrims to the house of God.

[Begin Karrubi recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Hail the shinging souls of the martyrs of Islam and especially the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution. The dear pilgrims that are going should note: The first one is the matter of the proceedings and the usual hajj programs and worship and, God willing, they should take care and make sure that their actions are correct. The other issue is the matter of the Islamic Revolution and the responsibility these dear pilgrims have as frontier messengers. They are the bearers of the message of the blood of our martyrs and the Islamic Revolution. There is the issue of the political dimension of hajj, demonstrations, contact with the imam's (?representative), and other issues, the orders for which will be passed to the caravans by the clergy and contacts on special predetermined days and for special programs.

God willing, the nobility and greatness of Muslims and Islam is based on these acts of worship and political moves. They must, however, note and we know they do but we mention it again, that in the demonstrations and during political programs, our move is against the United States, the Zionist occupiers, and powers that have occupied the lands of Muslims, the oppressors. Be very careful and avoid clashes and arguments with the Saudi officials and forces. We also advise and warn them that they should not create any problems and be most cooperative. We also advise our people that should an issue come up, they should resist with patience and [words indistinct] bear it.

Another issue which I must mention is that our people are examples. They are at the forefront of the Muslim nation. Their behavior toward Muslims, participation in Friday and congregational prayers, contacts with others, and during their shopping in the streets and bazaars must reflect the fact that they are examples for other Muslims. God forbid that they should do anything below their station in such contacts and programs and during shopping. Both our enemies and our friends are counting on our people and their actions will have consequences. The responsibility of the blood of thousands of martyrs lies on their back and shoulders and they should avoid, God forbid, anything that may harm this glory. They must be careful in this respect. We do know that our people are sacrificers and are careful of these things. However, we find it necessary to remind them of this. Naturally, we have other programs and there will be discussions there. Thank God we have contact with these dear ones over there. [End recording]

Medical Mission Arrives in Medina

GF310726 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The public relations department of the hajj medical mission has reported that the hajj mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran arrived in Medina. This mission — in addition to eight other clinics located in various parts of Medina — is ready to receive any sick pilgrims. It added that the hospital of the Iranian hajj mission — which consists of eight rooms for operations, X-ray, heart, specialized care, surgery and emergency, in addition to a clinic for heart, internal diseases, ear, throat, nose, eyes and teeth specialists — began operations today, and is designed to serve Iranian and other pilgrims. The clinic of the Iranian hajj mission at the Jeddah airport began work when the first Iranian plane landed. This hospital treats pilgrims regardless of their nationality.

Free Voice of Iran on Hajj Problems

GF271830 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Compatriots, arguments between the Islamic Republic and Saudi Arabia over the sending of Iranian pilgrims are

intensifying and there is a possibility that because of the Khomeyni regime's insistance on sending 150,000 Iranian pilgrims, their trip to the house of the Lord may be cancelled.

The Islamic Republic of Khomeyni, in an effort to present the hajj ceremonies in a way that will please Khomeyni, has gone through detailed preparations and has undertaken great decisions. Some of these decisions are mentioned in a confidential letter from the Islamic Guidance Ministry to the commander of the Revolution Guards.

The Islamic Guidance Ministry in this letter has stressed that last year's hajj ceremonies were not satisfactory to the imam and this has caused some embarrassement among the authorities involved. It has therefore asked the Revolutionary Guards Corps to prepare 15,000 of its trained fundamentalists to be sent to hajj ceremonies. The guards are to be stationed in one of their own centers after the dispatch of the necessary documents for the issuing of passports. The guards should not be moved around until the necessary orders for their trip are given.

Last year Khomeyni expected Kho'iniha to create chaos in Mecca and Medina and to show his power, to create fear among everyone and to keep the initiative in his own hands. This plan, despite all the predictions, was not successful when put into action and the Saudi Government which had prepared itself beforehand to face Kho'iniha's provocations, did not give the Khomeyni elements the chance to create havoc and to light a flame and to disturb the hajj ceremonies. Kho'iniha returned to Tehran more embarrassed than ever. Now Khomeyni, by choosing Karrubi instead of Kho'iniha, is hoping that the new man will carry out his wishes in the best possible way.

Montazeri Addresses Commission on Afghan Unity

LD281322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Following the recent remarks by Grand Ayatollah Montazeri in connection with the need to eliminate factional clashes and disputes in the Islamic Front of Afghanistan and of the avowal of unity between the majority of struggling Afghan Muslim groups, a commission was set up for the purpose of pursuing the suggestions and views of Grand Ayatollah Montazeri. It is made up of officials from the Islamic Jihad Guards, the Nasr Organization, Harakat-e Enqelabi, Nehzat-e Eslami, the United Front for the Revolution, and the Islamic Force of Afghanistan. With the presence and supervision of his excellency's representative and in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and related bodies, some progress was made toward the realization of Islamic unanimity between the Muslim and resistant Afghan organizations and groups.

According to a Central News Unit report, the members of this commission yesterday met with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, and informed him of the work that has been carried out in order to achieve complete unity and eliminate enmity and sectarian and factional clashes. At this meeting, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, while expressing his praise for them and praying for the success and ultimate victory of the Islamic movement in Afghanistan, stated:

The gentlemen are aware that all these struggles and hardships must be borne for the sake of Almighty God, and for the realization of divine goals and not for personal reasons or the fulfilment of personal or group desires. If, God forbid, our struggles are made for these types of objectives -- or, for instance, if they are for the purposes of a particular group that wants takes over the reins of power in Afghanistan, and the rest of the organizations, groups and strata and classes would be totally eliminated from the arena or become converts to one particular group -- in that case, it would be better if there were no struggle at all, and the gentlemen gave up tolerating any hardships and difficulties and stopped creating any complications for themselves and for others.

The greatest dangers for an Islamic movement are factionalism and egoism whereby each group wants to promote its own group to power; whereas the brethren are aware that it is not possible for a particular group to advance in a movement and, after victory, to be able to administer the country.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri noted: The gentlemen must not expect that belief and the degree of development and the awareness and devotion of all individuals and classes to be necessarily equal.

All Muslim groups must follow the same Islamic goal and struggle in the face of the blasphemy front; differences in preferences and viewpoints must not injure this unanimity. This is the goal of the godless enemy who plays on the differences among Muslim groups, magnifies the areas of disagreements, and spoils the spirit of understanding, brotherliness and unanimity.

Accordingly, the Afghan Muslim groups, be they Shi'a or Sunni, must be aware of the dangers and satanic ways of the enemy, and must know that the secret of the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran was the unamimity of all militant groups and struggling strata under the leadership of the imam of the ummah.

Now, the gentlemen must note that in the sensitive circumstances in which the Muslim nation of Afghanistan and the Islamic Movement of Afghanistan find themselves, where the gentlemen are looked up tc by the people, they must not be decieved by the fabrications and strife-creating propaganda of the enemies of Islam.

All Muslim groups must try, for the sake of Almighty God and for the advance of the Islamic movement, to put aside factional and religious disputes and disagreements, and if there have been some problems in the past, they should forget about them and should, in total loyalty, conduct their struggles for the sake of Almighty God. They should know that to administer their country, they need manpower.

If, God willing, the Islamic movement becomes victorious in Afghanistan, they must have a lot of manpower in order to administer the country, and they must not think that any specific group can, on its own, carry out the task.

According to this report, also in the course of the past 2 days, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the PDRY met and conferred with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri.

Deputy Prime Minister on Cooperation With PRC

LD292036 Tehran IRNA in English 1705 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 29, IRNA — Deputy prime minister and head of the Mostazafin Foundation (Foundation for the Oppressed) Dr. Mazaheri explained the outcome of his recent trip to the People's Republic of China Sunday.

Mazaheri who was speaking with IRNA upon his arrival, said that one of the most important objectives of the visit was to study urban development projects in China and the technical and industrial achievements in this regard.

Referring to future cooperations between the Chinese industrial units and industrial units affiliated to the Mostazafin Foundation, Mazaheri said the trip was a fresh start for such constructive relations.

Mazaheri concluded that Chinese methods in building housing projects and the technology used by the Mostazafin Foundation should play key roles in providing grounds for future cooperations.

Radio, Television Delegation Leaves for PRC

LD291221 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Mr Hashemi, director general of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left for China today at the head of a cultural delegation for meetings and talks with Chinese radio and television officials. The delegation was invited by Wu Leng-xi, the PRC's minister of radio and television.

In an interview with our correspondent before leaving Tehran, Mr Hashemi noted the all-round expansion of relations between Iran and China since the Islamic Revolution. He said: Bearing in mind China's long history and the cultural similarities between Iran and China, our relations with that country in the field of radio and television can be developed favorably.

He then referred to visits paid to China by earlier delegations and to the signing of memoranda of understanding with that country's officials. He said: It is necessary to send delegations to the PRC to follow up those memoranda. The object of the visit is to find ways of developing cultural ties between the two countries.

The director general of the Voice and Vision also spoke about expanding the coverage of the Voice and Vision. He said: Under a plan drawn up 1 and 1/2 years ago, it has been decided to make use of satellite technology for domestic coverage. Thus, a satellite channel has been leased and the necessary ground equipment has been purchased.

The equipment is now being installed by Voice and Vision engineers. God willing, this station will become operational at the beginning of the month of Aban [beginning 23 October] this year. He said: We are not independent of the advanced countries in satellite technology. During our visit we shall also hold talks with Chinese radio and television officials about this matter.

Tehran Assesses Soviet Rapprochement With Israel

LD302004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 30 Jul 85

[From the "World in Revolution" program; unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the face of the current developments in the Middle East and the emergence of closer ties between the compromising Arab states and Israel, the Soviet Union too, taking a few cautious steps, is trying to get closer to Israel and in this way become a more active presence in the political arena of the Middle East. Despite Washington, which throughout all the years of confrontation between the Arabs and Israel has maintained senior diplomatic relations with both sides, Moscow has had overt relations only with one of the two opposing sides, namely the Arabs.

After the 1967 war when the Russians severed their diplomatic relations with Israel, the Arab world was the only axis of Moscow's political activities in the Middle East. The anger of the Arabs after the June war and the occupation of most of their lands by Israel, instead of forcing the Americans to review their relations with Israel, made the Russians do so. The USSR's action in severing its ties with Israel was due more to their policy of political support for the Arabs in the international arena and to show sympathy for them in the face of the Israeli invasion, than to a fundamental hostility toward Israel.

However, it now seems that as the relations between the compromising Arabs and Israel are coming out in the open, Moscow sees no reason to continue the existing situation. Following the release of a report about the meeting between the Soviet and Israeli ambassadors in Paris and their discussions about improving Moscow-Tel Aviv relations and the resumption of diplomatic relations, the feeling of political observers was that the Soviet Union is cautiously exploring the possibility of resuming relations with the Zionist government.

One day after this report was released, TASS denied the Kremlin's desire to resume normal relations with the Zionist regime, and the commentator of the Moscow radio Hebrew program pointed out that the Soviet Union is not anti-Israel but supports the existence of a powerful and independent Israel living in peace and security. He said: The Soviet Union does not agree with the extremist elements in the Arab world who call for the destruction of Israel. Nevertheless, as long as Israel continues its hostile policies, the Soviet Union will support the Arabs.

Also, Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet president, emphasized in a speech: The Soviet Union is only calling for Israel's withdrawal from the Arab lands occupied in 1967, and regards the wishes of the extremist Arabs who desire the destruction of Israel to be unjust, and unrealistic.

These political and propaganda activities show that the Russians, through the resumption of relations with the Zionist regime, are trying to reformulate and reactivate their Middle East policy which has been suffering from a special weakness and stagnation during the past decade. Moscow's close relations with a number of Arab countries, including Syria and Libya, as well as the

establishment of the strategic military alliance between Israel and Washington which has been strongly criticised by Moscow, have prevented the Russians from taking faster steps in this direction.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union's desire to be involved in the Middle East equation as a superpower and to be part of the Geneva Conference, has encouraged that country's leadership to look with anticipation toward future developments. Last year's meeting between Gromyko and Shamir at the 39th UN General Assembly, which will probably be repeated between Shevardhenadze and Shamir, paved the way for the resumption of more extensive political contacts between Moscow and Tel Aviv.

Furthermore, the leaders of the Zionist regime have good reasons for wishing to have closer links with the Russians, including encouraging the Russians to allow Jews to emigrate to occupied Palestine; establishing economic relations not only with the Russians but also with other East bloc countries who, following in Moscow's footsteps, severed their relations with Israel; as well as influencing the policies of the Eastern bloc concerning Middle East issues in favor of Israel and against the Arabs.

If. by making use of the resumption of its relations with the Russians, Israel can encourage that country to put pressure on progressive Arab countries, Israel has achieved the greater part of its foreign policy goals. However, such possibilities would greatly depend upon the course of events in the Middle East and the relations between the Arabs and Israel. Although the Russians would be pleased to resume relations with Israel, they would not want their relations with the Zionist regime to be at the expense of deteriorating relations with the Arabs.

Soviet experiences in the field of foreign policy during the past decade and the new outlook of the present Soviet leaders, as detected from their speeches and interviews, have led the Russians to new horizons on the Middle East in which Israel would carry equal weight with the Arabs.

Supreme Judicial Council Members Elected

GF280510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the second round of elections for Supreme Judicial Council members concluded last night. Messrs Morteza Moqtada'i, Seyyed Mohammad Musavi-Bojnurdi, and Seyyed Hasan Mar'ashi obtained the maximum number of votes and were elected to the Supreme Judicial Council.

Council To Convene

LD281731 Tehran IRNA in English 1705 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 28, IRNA — Members of the Supreme Judicial Council are to hold their first extraordinary session here Monday. The group is to assign judicial responsibilities to members.

Members of the council are: Chief Justice Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili, General Prosecutor Mohammad Musavi Kho'iniha, Mohammad Bojnurdi, Morteza Moqtada'i, and Seyyed Hasan Marashi. The first two are appointed by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the rest are elected by judges.

The six-year-old council has seen many changes. Two of its ex-members the late Beheshti and Qoddusi were martyred while a third Rabbani Amlashi recently passed away.

SAIRI Delegation Leaves for Libya, Syria

LD291518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] A delegation representing members of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq [SAIRI] left this morning for Libya and Syria. Before leaving Tehran, the head of the delegation spoke to our correspondent about the objective of the trip, saying: We are paying visits to the two countries in order to establish contacts with our struggling Iraqi brothers living in Libya and Syria and to explain to international organizations and the people of the world the crimes committed by the Iraqi regime. We will also explain Saddam's brutal treatment of the families of Iraqi revolutionaries, such as his treatment of Hakim's family.

Commenting on the main topic of talks with Libyan and Syrian officials, he said: We shall go anywhere to make the voice of the oppressed Iraqi nation heard. This applies in particular to Libya and Syria which hold anti-Iraqi regime stances. During the current visits we shall raise with the two countries the latest developments inside Iraq. He then referred to the impressive participation of the SAIRI mobilization unit the Jerusalem IV operations, saying: We have tried, parallel with such successful military operations, to have extensive political activities as well.

Arrives in Libya

GF300720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The delegation form the Supreme Assembly of Islamic Revolution of Iraq [SAIRI], led by the head of the administrative committee of the Majlis, arrived in Tripoli yesterday afternoon and was met by the acting head of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, head of the International Center for Struggle Against Imperialism, Zionism, and Reaction, as well as a number of members of the Congress of Arab Masses, and the Iranian ambassador to Libya.

The SAIRI spokesman, referring to the reason for the trip by this highranking Majlis delegation to Libya, said: Considering the shaky and confusing state of the Iraqi regime, this delegation will meet some Arab leaders, including Libyan leader, in order to advise them of the situation in Iraq and the true capabilities of the Iraqi mujahidin forces, as well as explaining the political and military policies of SAIRI.

Further Details
LD301531 Tehran IRNA in English 1515 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, July 30, IRNA — A delegation of the Supreme Assembly of Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI) arrived Monday morning in Tripoli where they were received by a number of top level Libyan authorities and the Iranian ambassador here, Hoj. Mohammad Kazem Khonsari at the airport.

SAIRI's top level delegation was going to meet with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi besides some other Arab leaders who would be informed of the worsening conditions of the Iraqi regime. The delegation would also inform the Arab leaders on SAIRI's politico-military policies as well as the activities being carried out by resistance forces in Iraq.

Iraqi Mujahidin Asked To Register Names

GF271810 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] In a statment, the military unit of the Supreme Assembly for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SAIRI] and the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, noted the effective role and the active existence of the Iraqi Muslim mujahidin in the victorious Jerusalem IV operations. They called upon all Iraqi Muslim mujahidin who had earlier participated in the war against the Ba'thist-Zionist regime ruling in Iraq and the rest of the Iraqi fighters to report to the Iraqi mobilization offices at the Revolution Guards headquarters and the SAIRI mobilization headquarters in order to register their names.

The statement also said that the Iraqi Muslim mujahidin, by standing with other Islamic forces, are determined to liberate the Islamic country of Iraq and the holy shrines from the desecration of the Iraqi Ba'thist-Zionist regime.

Tehran on Participation of Iraqis in Battle

GF272020 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The Jerusalem IV operations have been characterized by the presence of the men of the Islamic struggle [jihad] in Iraq who fought well during the latest battles, particularly in the Jerusalem IV battle. All those who have known them closely and fought alongside them during the decisive battles of Hawr al-Hawizah, Hur al-Azim, and finally Umm al-Na'aj have seen the valor of these mujahidin.

In these battles the cohesion and unity of the fighters was evident in the most splendid manner. They were all one rank, a strong arm, and an iron first raining thunderbolts on the enemies' heads. These heroes have given a splendid example of loyalty to principles, abandoning pre-Islamic [Jahiliyah] fanaticisms and staying above the psychological barriers which the infidels sowed in order to separate the Islamic peoples from each other.

The presence of the Iraqi mujahidin in the arena of struggle against Saddam's regime has been evident recently, both in the operations of the courageous Islamic resistance inside Iraq and on the battlefronts. This proves again the nature and level of the current confrontation between the Islamic vanguard in Iraq and the wornout Saddamist regime.

The regime's challenges to the sons of the Iraqi people have spawned a mobile mode of struggle action on the Iraqi scene which has come to assume various forms of confrontation depending on circumstances, ranging from assault operations on the regime's institutions to assassination of its symbols, to a direct presence on the battlefronts alongside Islamic forces.

Kurdish Forces Conduct Anti-Iraqi Operations

GF290706 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] A group of the Peshmarga Hezbollah, loyal to the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SAIRI], launched an attack on the (Mardashir) Camp on 25 July. This resulted in the destruction of a number of ammunition depots and a large number of military vehicles of the Ba'thist-Zionist regime ruling in Iraq. Following this attack, which also resulted in the killing and wounding of many Iraqi forces and the destruction of 70 percent of the camp's buildings, the (?forces) of the Saddam regime shelled the villages of Arkani, Qiran, Mansunah, and Dawlanah and other Kurdish villages. Many of the defenseless residents of these villages were wounded.

Reports trickling out of Iraq indicate that 3 military vehicles were damaged while no less than 10 Ba'thist mercenaries were killed following the explosions of a number of mines which the Peshmarga Hezbollah had planted on the road leading to the town of Sayyid Sadiq.

Following the escalation of operations by the Peshmarga Hezbollah during the past few days, which have resulted in the fall of seven military bases in northern Iraq, the headquarters of the Peshmarga Hezbollah, which is loyal to SAIRI, issued a statement warning the Iraqi military and calling on them to join the ranks of the Muslim strugglers.

Free Voice of Iran Comments
GF301839 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Last week a group of Kurdish Peshmergas of the Rastegeri Corps in Marivan in Qasam region attacked a Revolution Guard vehicle. Fifteen persons were killed and 4 were injured. According to our correspondent, last week the Kurdish Peshmergas attacked an Islamic Revolution Guards base in (Khanehlar) and destroyed it by using RPG-7's. During this attack eight guards were killed, including the base supervisor Jamshid Akbari, and five others were injured. In another village, Daraki, the Rastegeri Kurdish Peshmergas surrounded a Toyota carrying Islamic Revolution Guards and killed all five passengers.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,181

LD301817 Tehran IRNA in English 1805 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran July 30 IRNA — A military communique published here Tuesday said that five houses were damaged in Abadan on Monday as a result of the enemy's long range artillery fire upon the city. Communique number 2181 issued by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces further said that sporadic exchange of fire continued between the two Iranian forces and Iraqi troops in the central war front over the same day, being more intense in Nowzad Region.

In the southern battle scene, it said, enemy infiltration attempts were foiled by the Islamic combatants who inflicted casualties and losses on the Iraqis.

In the eastern and central sector of the Majnun Islands, the communique said, exchange of fire raged between the two sides. Enemy artillery fire was halted in this region and some losses were inflicted on them. It also said that aerial aggressions upon a number of border areas and operation regions as well as reconnaissance flights of the Iraqi forces were thwarted by the aerial tactics and anti-aircraft fire of the Iranian combatants.

The effective fire of the Gendarmerie forces on the other side of the Arvand River killed at least seven Iraqis and destroyed eight of their bunkers as well as one look out post and artillery position, concluded the communique.

Iraqi Plane 'Forced to Flee'

LD310557 Tehran IRNA in English 0555 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 31 IRNA — An Iraqi plane which intended to violate Tehran's airspace at 08:43 local time (05:13 GMT) Wednesday, was forced to flee before reaching Tehran with the on time tactical measure of the Iranian Air Force. A red alert was announced in Tehran due to the possibility of the air raid which took only four minutes and the situation was then returned to normal.

Night Attacks

GF310700 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The Khatam ol-Anbiya Headquarters has reported that yesterday in a continuation of their offensive operations on all fronts of the imposed war, the heroes of Islam launched sudden offensive operations on the northwestern front. This caused serious losses on the Zionist forces ruling in Baghdad.

The heroes of Islam last night launched a two-pronged attack in order to annihilate the enemy forces that are stationed on the northwestern front and to destroy the provision supply of the enemies of the revolution which are present in the depth of the Iraqi territories. These heroes succeeded in destroying a battalion of the Ba'thist regime. The Muslim fighters also set ablaze much enemy equipment and ammunition depots. A number of the enemy were captured and transferred to the rear.

Free Voice of Iran on Velayati's Libyan Trip

GF271910 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] The Khomeyni regime's foreign minister who has gone to Libya with a delegation, has started his talks with Libyan officials. Before the departure of the Khomeyni regime's foreign minister to Libya, Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the revolutionary guards, had traveled to that country. It is reported that the efforts of the regime's foreign minister and also its minister of Revolutionary Guards in Libya are centered around the procurement of arms and weaponry to continue the war with Iraq.

The Al-Qadhdhafi regime is one of the terrorist regimes which carries out acts of sabotage with the cooperation of the Islamic Republic. Libya and Syria are the only countries which agree with the continuation of the war and support and encourage the Islamic Republic to carry on with the war.

Free Voice of Iran: Oil Exports Stop From Khark

GF281657 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] The correspondent of the Free Voice of Iran says Iran's oil exports from Khark Island have stopped. According to this report following Iraqi attacks on two Turkish oil tankers, which were chartered by the Islamic Republic regime, and following the bombing of the Cyprus oil fields plus an oil storage depot and a pumping station, the Iranian Government asked the Majlis to approve the purchase of 7 tankers valued at $26 billion. These would be used to transport oil from Khark Island to Siri Island. The oil would then be refined in Siri so that in the winter months the government would be able to provide the necessary amount of fuel for local consumption.

The minister of oil has announced that the Islamic Republic is not capable of exporting oil to foreign countries from Khark Island by international oil tankers. It is therefore obliged to transport the oil to Siri with the tankers it plans to buy and from there it will load the oil onto tankers belonging to oil companies which wish to buy the product.

One reliable source told our reporter that presently oil exports at Khark Island have stopped because of security problems and dangers of Iraqi air raids. This has greatly worried the Islamic Republic regime.

Free Voice of Iran Reports Strikes, Demonstrations

GF281659 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] The correspondent of the Free Voice of Iran says that the workers and employees at the National Gas Company plant in Mian Kuh near Aqajari staged a strike a while ago and asked for

pay rises. The workers and employees issued a statement containing 18 points and handed this to the authorities. According to our correspondent, high prices and high inflation rates and the low salaries of the workers and employees and their hard living conditions are the main reasons for the Aqajari National Gas Company workers and employees' protests.

According to this same report, angry demonstrations were held in Ahvaz, during which one persoan was killed and several others arrested.

According to other reports, fires broke out in a large refugee camp in Dezful causing the deaths and injuries of some people in the camp. This fire spread due to a lack of fire safety devices and the negligence of the authorities.

The inhabitants of the camp demonstrated against the Khomeyni regime after this fire and shouted slogans such as, "Death to Khomeyni."

Free Voice of Iran: Unrest at Esfahan Steel Plant

GF281725 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] The Free Voice of Iran correspondent reported from Esfahan that there was unrest and rebellion in the Esfahan steel plant some time ago. This unrest followed the remarks of the head of the Esfahan steel plant who said that due to a lack of work and funds it is possible that 62,000 steel plant workers and employees will lost their jobs.

This announcement caused a rebellion in the Esfahan steel plant. The manager of the plant said with the departure of Soviet experts from the plant there is simply nothing to do in the plant and there is no money and, under the present circumstances, it is not possible for the steel industries to continue functioning. After the statement the workers wanted to attack the manager but he managed to flee from the scene.

Our reporter says that on Monday and Tuesday of last week a state of emergency was declared at the steel plant in Esfahan and workers and employees were prevented from entering the plant. The authorities were forced to reinstate some of the workers and employees in order to calm down the rest. The state of emergency continues at the Esfahan steel plant.

IRNA: Afghan Rebels Capture Governor of Farah Rud

LD280938 Tehran IRNA in English 1712 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Mashad, Khorassan Prov., July 27, IRNA — Afghan Muslim revolutionaries captured the governor of Farah Rud in Farah Province during an ambush recently. This was announced by Afghan mujahidin sources here Saturday. The Muslim revolutionaries managed to destroy three of their vehicles and seized tens of various weapons belonging to the joint forces, killing or wounding 40 of the governor's escorts.

The same sources added that the Afghan mujahidin attacked a Karmal-Soviet joint forces military base in the province Friday, killing a number of Soviet agents and destroying most of their military base.

Afghan Rebels Reportedly Kill Soviet, Afghan Forces

LD301650 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi, July 30, IRNA — Afghan Muslim revolutionaries liberated two occupied villages near Herat two weeks ago in five days of fighting between them and the Soviet-Karmal forces, mujahidin reports reaching here Monday said. Twenty troops of the Soviet-Afghan forces were killed in the clash while mujahidin suffered three wounded, the reports added.

Soon after the liberation of the two villages, the Afghan state forces in retaliation for peoples' cooperation with mujahidin, levelled several villages around Herat.